

Syrian Infiltration Sets Off 20th Day Of Golan Clashes

TEL AVIV, March 31 (AP)—Israeli forces today repelled the first attempted Syrian infiltration of the Golan Heights since the October war. The military command reported that the Syrian army had infiltrated the heights in a series of attacks over the past 20 days.

Dayan: Cuban, North Korean Troops in Syria

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that the Syrian army had received North Korean and Cuban troops in Syria.

Dayan Takes Wild View of Cairo Actions

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that the Egyptian army had received North Korean and Cuban troops in Syria.

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Historic Counties Will Vanish In British Local Reorganization

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Some of England's most historic counties, whose boundaries date back almost a millennium, will disappear from maps under a reorganization of local government.

The counties—among them Rutland, Cumberland and Westmorland—are casualties of the 1972 Local Government Act for England and Wales, which becomes effective tomorrow.

The boundary reshuffle creates 432 streamlined councils to replace 1,386 local authorities, whose histories began in the Middle Ages.

"It's a sad day," said Peter Herrick, clerk of the council at Rutland, England's smallest county. "Rutland was a county in the reign of King John (1199-1216). We've had letters from all over the world backing us. But we just weren't big enough to survive."

Rutland County will be swallowed by Leicestershire to the east, but Rutland will remain the seat of one of the 359 smaller district councils created under the reorganization plan.



Henry Kissinger and Nancy Maginnes in a 1973 photo.

In Civil Ceremony Kissinger, Nancy Maginnes Wed Secretly, Go to Mexico

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger married his frequent companion, Nancy Maginnes, yesterday in a civil ceremony that was kept as secret as his diplomatic negotiations.

The couple boarded the private jet of former New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller immediately after the wedding for a flight to Acapulco, Mexico, where they are expected to stay 10 days.

The ceremony, which was held in a private home in Washington, was performed by Judge Francis Thomas Jr. in his office across from the Arlington County Courthouse. About a dozen persons attended.

Judge Thomas said that he first knew that "someone important" in the government wanted to be married in December when he was called by a friend.

Several tentative dates were set, he said, and then called off. He said that he received a telephone call at 4 p.m. Friday and was told, "It looks like a green light."

The wedding was first disclosed by Mr. Rockefeller, who interrupted a speech he was giving in Chicago to say, "I have some news for you—Kissinger is marrying Nancy Maginnes today."

Miss Maginnes, 39, had been a foreign-policy aide to Mr. Rockefeller and met Mr. Kissinger, 51, about eight years ago, when he was a consultant to Mr. Rockefeller.

After Mr. Rockefeller's disclosure, the State Department confirmed the marriage.

Mr. Kissinger began the day by meeting with Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. But soon after Gen. Dayan left the State Department building, the covert (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Moscow Standoff Described

Kissinger Special SALT Offer Said to Involve MIRV Curbs

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Administration officials report that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told Soviet leaders in Moscow last week that, as part of a new agreement limiting offensive nuclear weapons, the United States would be prepared to halt further deployment of missiles with multiple warheads.

But, officials said, a condition was attached to this proposal involving a response in which the United States has a decided lead over the Soviet Union. The condition was said to be that the Russians agree to limit their future deployment of such missiles.

However, this offer, which reportedly marked a departure from previous policy, did not achieve the breakthrough that Mr. Kissinger had hoped for during the three days of talks in Moscow.

The Soviet leaders, the U.S. officials said, did not want to accept any limits on their multiple-warhead program until they had caught up numerically with the United States in this field. The Russians also disagreed with the Americans, it was said, on what forces should be included in any permanent accord in limiting offensive nuclear arms.

Alternative Plan

Before Mr. Kissinger's trip to Moscow, it was reported that the administration had considered and rejected a plan either to ban multiple warheads—or MIRVs, the multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles—or to ban their flight-testing.

There were reports of disagreement between Mr. Kissinger and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger over how to deal with the threats from new, giant Soviet missiles.

Ford Calls On GOP to Reject Nixon's '72 Campaign Tactics

Opposes Use Of Outside Committees

By Lou Cannon

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—Vice-President Ford yesterday described President Nixon's 1972 re-election committee as "an arrogant, elite guard of political adolescents" and called upon Republican candidates to pledge never again to use "outside committees" in their campaigns.

More than 1,000 Midwestern Republicans, led by Illinois Sen. Charles Percy, gave Mr. Ford a tumultuous ovation as he called upon Republicans to learn "the political lesson of Watergate."

Mr. Ford called upon the GOP to insist that all potential presidential candidates for 1976—he mentioned Sen. Percy, Nelson Rockefeller, California Gov. Ronald Reagan and John Connally as examples—work within the party structure and "sign in advance on the dotted line that they will not set up outside committees without the specific approval of the party itself."

The theme of this 13-state Republican conference is "Looking Forward." It appeared from the tone and content of many of the speeches that Republicans are doing this without including Mr. Nixon in their plans.

Speaker Rockefeller extolled the Republican party and the congressional record of the Democrats without making any mention of the President.

Impeachment Seen

Sen. Percy predicted that the House would impeach Mr. Nixon. He said the White House itself was responsible for the trend toward impeachment because the President has asked for a quick resolution of the issue while his attorneys are doing "everything conceivable" to delay it.

"That contradiction has not escaped the Congress," Sen. Percy said. "It has not escaped the American people."

The mood of disaffection from the White House was so complete in the morning session here yesterday that a woman delegate wearing a 1973 Nixon campaign button rose to ask why the speakers had said nothing about "our great President."

"I don't know why they haven't," replied Michigan State GOP Chairman William McLaughlin, who afterward called the Vice-President's speech "the best talk I ever heard Ford give."

However, presidential loyalists gained some measure of reassurance later in the day when former New York Gov. Rockefeller defended Mr. Nixon against "those who would push him out of office or force him to resign."

Mr. Rockefeller received an ovation when he declared: "Every one is entitled to a fair trial, even the President of the United States."

Reagan Backs Nixon

Gov. Reagan said last night he believed Mr. Nixon is innocent of any impeachable offense and should not resign from office.

"He said he was innocent and I believe him," Gov. Reagan said at a news conference before addressing the Republican gathering. He also said he did not agree with Conservative Sen. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



REPUBLICAN BALLY—Vice-President Gerald Ford (center) being applauded by Republican National Chairman George Bush (left) and Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., in Chicago.

Senate-House Study Expected to Cite \$300,000

Nixon Said to Face Big Back Taxes

By Thomas J. Foley

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is expected to issue a report Wednesday finding that President Nixon owes between \$300,000 and \$400,000 in back taxes, sources close to the committee said Friday.

The sources also said the Internal Revenue Service is expected to assess Mr. Nixon for the back taxes shortly after the House-Senate committee report is made public.

When Mr. Nixon made public his finances in December, he asked the joint committee to study what he called two "controversies" on his 1959-1972 tax returns. He promised to abide by the committee's findings.

Then, early in January, the IRS announced it had reopened the returns for audit. Since then, the committee and the IRS have exchanged information on their parallel studies.

Evidence of Fraud

According to informed sources, the committee report is expected to include evidence of civil fraud in connection with a presidential pardon of Mr. Nixon's returns. However, the committee report will not include any recommendations for pursuing the fraud on the grounds that this would be beyond its purview.

Sources close to the investigation said the IRS has had a criminal fraud investigation, under way for several weeks. This does not necessarily mean, however, that the agency will recommend any criminal fraud prosecutions.

The IRS could push for civil fraud proceedings, which are not as difficult to prove as criminal fraud and which carry penalties of 50 percent of any back taxes owed. For example, a back-tax finding of \$100,000 would call for a total payment of \$150,000.

Nixon Brief Seen

Despite Mr. Nixon's statement that he would abide by the committee's findings, it has been learned that his tax attorneys have prepared a brief defending his tax returns for possible submission to the U.S. Tax Court. The Tax Court has jurisdiction over civil tax cases.

Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., vice-chairman of the joint committee, said Mr. Nixon's lawyers had rejected suggestions that he voluntarily pay an additional tax. The two "controversies" Mr. Nixon asked the committee to look into involved his tax deductions—totaling \$402,000—for giving his pre-presidential official papers to the National Archives and his nonpayment of capital gains taxes for the 1970 sale of San Clemente property he had purchased 18 months earlier.

Complex Estate

Mr. Vesco is channeling his money into Costa Rica through a complex of interlocking corporations in which the names of President Figueres's relatives and political allies as well as Mr. Vesco's own business associates appear, disappear and reappear.

The most controversial of his corporate "ventures" was a \$21.5-million unsecured promissory note issued in August, 1972, to President Figueres's then debt-ridden family business, the Sociedad Agrícola Industrial, S.A. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Vesco Finds Security and Happiness in a Tropical Arcadia

By Laurence Stern

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 31 (AP)—Robert Lee Vesco is living proof that a fugitive American tycoon can find happiness in a tropical Arcadia.

He is here with his family, his money and a burning sense of outrage at what is befalling his co-defendants, John Mitchell and Maurice Stans, in the New York courtroom from which Mr. Vesco has decided to distance himself.

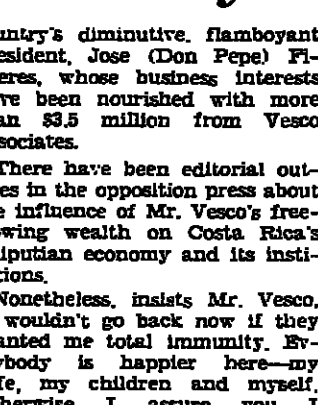
"It is terribly frustrating to see the trial go on and not be participating," he said, holding a sheaf of news clippings on the proceedings. "Here's poor Mitchell and Stans and the President going through this terrible harassment. They don't deserve it."

But the frustrations are tolerable, Mr. Vesco lives in the security of his half-million-dollar home, surrounded by an eight-foot concrete wall, a swimming pool and an assortment of bodyguards.

Mr. Vesco and his millions have started a controversy in Costa Rica reminiscent of the Watergate scandal at home. It centers on his financial dealings with the country's diminutive, flamboyant President, Jose (Don Pepe) Figueres, whose business interests have been nourished with more than \$5.5 million from Vesco Associates.

There have been editorial outcries in the opposition press about the influence of Mr. Vesco's free-flowing wealth on Costa Rica's illiquid economy and its institutions.

Nonetheless, insists Mr. Vesco, "I wouldn't go back now if they granted me total immunity. Everybody is happier here—my wife, my children and myself. Otherwise I assure you I wouldn't be here."



Robert Vesco

tradition-proof status by enacting a new law custom-tailored to Mr. Vesco's needs. Neither the howls in the press nor the student demonstrations it touched off could slow its passage.

"Morally we don't object to what Vesco did in helping Nixon," Mr. Figueres said during an interview in the Casa Presidencial, his modest official quarters.



Robert Vesco

"What has turned public opinion in Costa Rica pro-Vesco is that we regard him as a co-victim with Nixon of political and journalistic forces in the United States."

Mr. Vesco reciprocates the sentiments of his host President. "Don Pepe," he declared, "is one of the world's great leaders. He is as honest as they come. But he's also one of the loudest businessmen in the world. He doesn't really care about money."

During a 45-minute interview, Mr. Vesco unburdened himself of bitter thoughts about the Watergate case, the plight of President Nixon, the grand jury system and the string of civil and criminal actions that drove him into exile.

"Here is the President of the United States, whose any single decision could affect more than half a billion people," he said in tones of measured outrage. "...and some son-of-a-bitch is worried about the shrubs in front of his house."

"The prosecutors in New York," he said, "offered me all sorts of deals. But they wanted programmed testimony." I said I would be glad to tell them what I knew,

but not what they wanted me to say. They've had about 24 witnesses and at least 20 of them lied or shaved the truth.

"It's very disturbing to be down here and not up there."

But "down here" is where his controversial fortune and future lies. By his own admission, he has already expended more than \$25 million in assorted Costa Rican real estate deals, government bond purchases, investments in Figueres family enterprises and other undisclosed ventures.

Complex Estate

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To Lower Prices for Political Gain Saudis Reportedly Authorize Aramco to Boost Production

By Jim Hoagland

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, March 31 (UPI).—This country is using its immense petroleum production capacity in a campaign to bring down oil prices—a campaign in which it is authorizing the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) to expand production to 11.3 million barrels of oil daily by the end of 1975.

The move is not being announced publicly because of the undercutting effect it would have on the restrictions that Arab oil-producing nations imposed on output in October as pressure for peace concessions by Israel.

But the decision to allow Aramco to go ahead with its ambitious expansion program for next year, reported by well-informed sources, indicates that senior Saudi policy-makers are most concerned at the moment over the political and economic consequences of an Iranian-led movement to push prices even higher.

While a large production increase by Saudi Arabia, the world's leading petroleum exporter, will significantly ease world shortages and neutralize much of the effect of the current production cutbacks, Saudi officials make it clear that they are not abandoning the use of oil as a political instrument in the Middle East conflict.

Leadership Role
In the view of some of these officials, production increases will maintain Saudi Arabia's leadership in oil affairs and heighten its long-term influence over U.S. policy.

This could bring Saudi Arabia into conflict with more militant Arab states and, because of the relationship between production levels and prices, create the first significant divisions within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), where Iran and Algeria are pushing strongly to squeeze more money from oil consumers immediately.

With the lifting of the embargo against the United States, Saudi Arabia authorized Aramco to increase production immediately by 1,052,000 barrels a day, raising this country's total daily production to about 8.2 million barrels, on the pe-exchange level.

If Aramco, which has run into significant production problems in recent months because of loss of natural pressure in some fields, does reach 11.3 million barrels a day by the end of next year, the giant firm will be producing about 400,000 barrels a day less than it had projected before the October war brought the production restriction into play.

American policy planners had been counting on such an increase to boost Saudi production to 20 million barrels a day by the end of the decade in a crash pro-

Cairo Bans Karate Films
CAIRO, March 31 (Reuters).—The Egyptian Ministry of Culture has banned films on karate because of their violent nature. It was reported here yesterday.

Dayan Takes Mild View of Cairo Actions

Sees No Intention
To Abuse Accords

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Simcha Dinitz, that the next step after a Syrian disengagement would be further movement on the Egyptian front. This coincides with a report from Israel that the government's chief spokesman, Shimon Peres, said that Israel's main objective in the Syrian discussions is to make it possible to move toward peace negotiations with Egypt.

Sadat, Tito in Statement
CAIRO, March 31 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Yugoslavia's President Tito have asserted in a joint communique that only a full Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory and restoration of the Palestinians' rights could achieve a lasting settlement in the Middle East.

The communique was issued yesterday at the end of three days of talks between the two Presidents on Brioni Island, and it appeared to indicate agreement on most of the topics discussed.

But it was significant that it made no reference to the role of the two superpowers as co-guarantors of recent United Nations resolutions and as co-authors of the Geneva peace conference.

Instead, the communique stressed the role of the UN and said the solution should be based on the UN resolutions and within their framework.

Syrian Push Seen in Golan

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It had at the outbreak of the war, "thanks to American aid, Israeli arms industry and captured equipment."

Alexandria, Jordan and Israel have started withdrawing their troops from the Jordan River front as part of a joint plan for the disengagement of their armies, the Cairo news magazine *Rose El Youssef* said today.

It said Jordanian forces withdrew east of the river and the Israelis west of it, but both sides are keeping taken army and police forces along the waterway.

The magazine said the joint Jordanian-Israeli plan calls for granting the Palestinians self-rule in the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip, while linking the two territories to Jordan in a federation. The plan also calls for keeping Jerusalem unified, and setting up two Palestinian and Israeli administrations for it, the magazine said in an unconfirmed report.

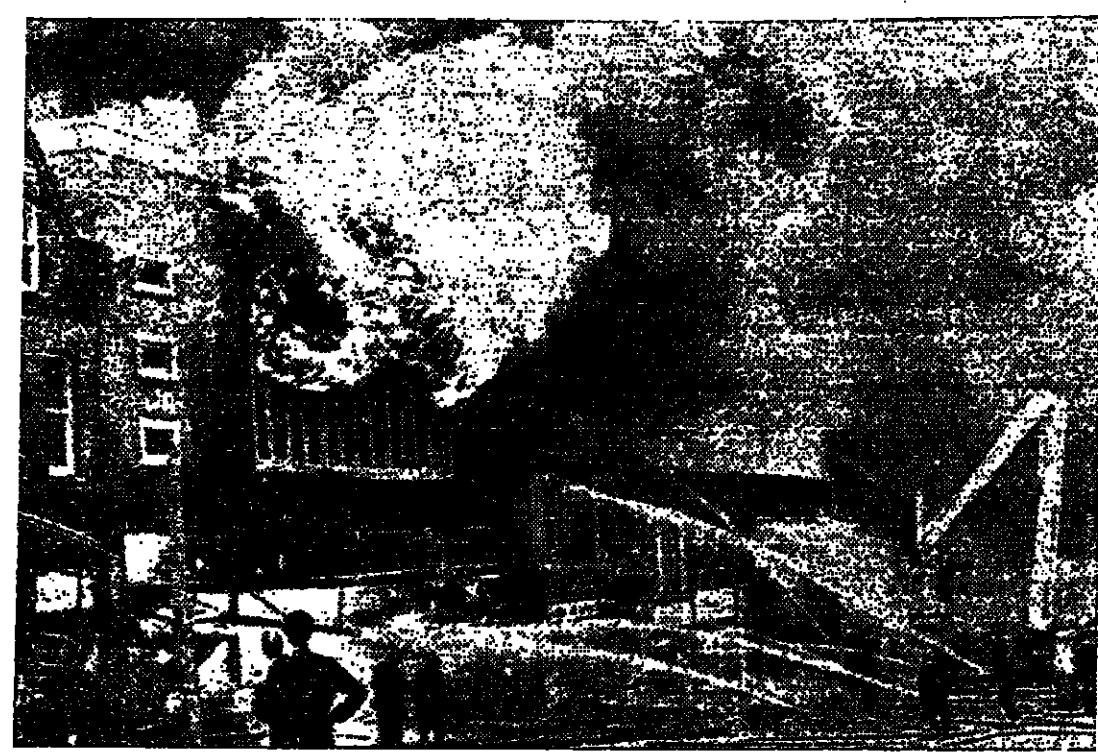
Religious Party Votes to Remain In Meir Coalition

TEL AVIV, March 31 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir's major coalition partner, the National Religious Party, averted a government crisis today by voting not to walk out of her government, which was formed almost a month ago.

The NRP's Central Committee voted, 298-198, at the end of a stormy daylong meeting to stay in the coalition.

Members of the Young Guard Movement within the NRP opposed the party's participation in the government with Mrs. Meir's Labor party.

The NRP had refused to join the government last month unless Mrs. Meir supported its bid for legislation to define who is a Jew. Mrs. Meir refused and decided to set up a minority government; then, the NRP joined the coalition.



Burning buildings in Northern Irish town of Bangor caused by Provisional IRA bombs.

In Civil Ceremony Kissinger, Nancy Maginnes Wed Secretly, Go to Mexico

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operation began—a secret luncheon, an undercover departure to Arlington and the ride to the airport for the Acapulco flight.

Mr. Kissinger gave the luncheon for close relatives of him and Miss Maginnes, along with close aides. Among others, the ceremony was attended by Miss Maginnes's mother and brother, David; Mr. Kissinger's brother, Walter, and his wife; Mr. Kissinger's two children from his previous marriage, Elizabeth, 15, and David, 12, and Carlyle Maw, the State Department legal adviser.

It was the first marriage for Miss Maginnes; Mr. Kissinger's first marriage to Ann Fleischer ended in divorce in 1964, after 15 years.

The secretary of state had been seen during the last few years with many beautiful women, including actress Jill St. John and Marlo Thomas. But Miss Maginnes, of New York, had been his steady woman companion, especially since he assumed his State Department post in September.

In Chicago, Mr. Rockefeller said, "The last time he [Mr. Kissinger] commented about when he might get married again, he said that—based on the amount of time he was spending with him—he guessed he'd have to get married to Joe Sisco."

Miss Maginnes, unlike her husband, is known to despise publicity. She has become infuriated with reporters who have asked questions about her relationship with him.

Along with the rumors that they might marry, there had been speculation that Miss Maginnes's mother would not approve of her daughter, a Protestant, marrying a Jew, and similar suggestions concerning the nonapproval by Mr. Kissinger's parents.

Mr. Kissinger's parents did not attend the ceremony and no explanation was given. The couple were met in Acapulco last night by a Mexican Foreign Ministry official and immediately taken to "La Sirena"—a villa owned by the secretary of state's long-time friend, millionaire Esteban Echeandía.

Mr. Kissinger has vacationed there before and special communications, including "hot-line" telephones, were installed as permanent fixtures for liaison with Washington.

The Mexican official, Jaime Perea Vera, said that Mrs. Kissinger told him, "I am very glad to be in Acapulco because it is one of my husband's favorite places. Even though this is my first visit, I know it will not be my last."

Two Acapulco policemen guarded the gate at the villa, which overlooks the point at which Acapulco Bay joins the Pacific Ocean.

Israel Returns Body Of Relative of Sadat

TEL AVIV, March 31 (Reuters).—Israel returned the body of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's step-brother, an air force pilot, who was killed during the October Middle East war, to Egypt last week, military sources said here today.

They said the body of Adel Sadat was discovered and identified during Israeli searches for war dead. He was killed during a mission over the Bir Gafaga area in central Sinai, the sources added.

Parleys Held On Security In N. Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)

BELFAST, March 31 (Reuters).—Military and police chiefs were summoned today to top-level security talks here as political activity over Northern Ireland increased on both sides of the Irish Sea.

After a weekend in which five persons were killed, Stanley Orme, minister of state for Northern Ireland, arrived from London.

Mr. Orme, who was returning to London later today, called army and police chiefs to Stormont Castle, the legislature headquarters, for talks on the security situation. There were reports from London that the government intends to reduce steadily the number of British troops in the province, regardless of whether the violence diminishes.

In London, meanwhile, Prime Minister Harold Wilson conferred with his Northern Ireland troubleshooter, Merlyn Rees, for the second time in fewer than 24 hours. They met in Leeds in the North of England last night, where Mr. Rees reported on the latest situation here.

All ministers in the new government concerned with Northern Ireland were scheduled to meet at the prime minister's London office tomorrow for discussions.

The Sunday Times of London said there are 15,000 British soldiers in Northern Ireland and that the number was likely to be reduced to 12,000, at most, during the next three years.

The reduction would presumably continue toward the 10,000 strength of the British Army in Northern Ireland, 1980, the newspaper speculated.

"Dangerous Job"
Defense Secretary Roy Mason was reported to have said after a day's visit here last week that the troops were doing an onerous, punishing and dangerous job and should not have to do it any longer than necessary.

Ministers in the Labor government were returning to the doctrine that there was an "acceptable level of violence" in the province, which was higher than elsewhere in Britain, the newspaper added.

The political activity began after a surge of violence followed threats by the Provisional IRA to intensify its operations against British forces. Activities of the Protestant extremists also appeared to have been stepped up.

The toll of weekend violence was five dead—one of them apparently the victim of an execution squad—and more than 20 wounded.

U.S. Seen Set To Curb MIRV

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launched missiles. Long-range bombers, of which Washington now has 486 and Moscow 140, were not included. Nor did the agreement encompass MIRVs, which the Russians began testing in August and could begin deploying in a year.

Administration officials reported that last week's American proposal in Moscow, designed to advance the current SALT talks, also called for:

- Equalizing the total throw-weight or lifting power of the multiple-warhead missiles of both sides.
- No limits on the payloads of long-range bombers or missiles without MIRVs.
- Equalizing the number of missiles and strategic bombers on both sides.

Officials described Mr. Kissinger as disappointed with his Moscow talks because the Russians reportedly said that account should be taken of the forces, such as U.S. tactical aircraft in and around Europe, British nuclear submarines, French nuclear-armed aircraft and even Chinese medium-range missiles.

They say that, while this might suit the Labor government's anti-marketplace, it could have bitter consequences: both for Britain and its eight partners. The French have been ominously quiet during the last few weeks—something which makes the other member countries uneasy. The French attitude during the negotiations, diplomats here say, will be crucial.

Aides Were 'Arrogant... Adolescents'

Ford Calls On GOP to Reject Nixon's '72 Campaign Tactics

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James Buckley of New York who called for Mr. Nixon's resignation. "Buckley is not speaking for conservatives because no one has rushed to join him," Gov. Reagan said.

"The problem of our party is divisiveness brought on by Watergate," the governor said.

But it was Mr. Ford who touched the deepest emotional chord at this Republican leadership conference.

"Never again must Americans allow an arrogant, elite guard of political adolescents like CREEP to bypass the regular Republican party organization," he said. "It is we, not they, who should dictate the terms of a national election."

"CREEP" is the unflattering acronym for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President that often has been used by Mr. Nixon's political opponents. The official abbreviation, and the one always used by White House spokesmen, is "CRP."

In a direct criticism of the re-election strategy devised by Mr. Nixon, Mr. Ford said that the "political failure of CREEP was a failure to reinforce the President's impressive victory with congressional victories. The Nixon strategy was based on the belief that the President was more popular than his party and that he could carry other Republicans to victory by campaigning on his own achievements."

Historic Concept
"The fatal defect of CREEP was that it made its own rules and thereby made its own ruin," Mr. Ford said. "It violated the historic concept of the two-party system in America and it ran literally roughshod over the seasoned political judgment and the regular Republican party organization in all of our 50 states."

"Our great national parties evolved along the same basic grass-roots pattern of widely shared responsibility and local self-determination," the Vice President continued. "The party recruits and trains and nurtures candidates and rewards some with higher office. The party allows for the participation of rank-and-file citizens... and forges its party principles from the very broad spectrum of opinions and goals."

An unspoken corollary of this belief is the growing expectation that Mr. Nixon might be out of office by November.

The Democrats have a humiliated political judgment and a GOP official said. "If you take away the Nixon issue and Ford is president, they won't have all that much going for them in November."

Michigan Republicans were buoyed by the privately circulated results of a poll taken by the Market Opinion Research organization, which showed GOP nominee James Shroyer within striking distance of Democrat Robert Traxler in a special election in the Eighth Congressional District on April 16.

The district, which includes the Saginaw-Ray-Bay City area and four suburban-rural counties, has voted solidly Republican except during the depths of the Depression.

However, Republicans are regarded as the underdogs in the special election because of the Watergate issue and high unemployment.

New Crisis In EEC Seen

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seem to the EEC to need no special assistance from the community.

Peter Shore, Britain's trade minister and one of the leading "hawks" against Britain's EEC membership, who visited Brussels last week, said that it left the minister skidding and pink with anger.

The reform of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy will also be high on Britain's renegotiation checklist—an issue which will bring the country into direct conflict with the other members. The British feel that they are paying too much under the present system, which, they claim, excludes imports of cheaper food from Britain from non-EEC countries.

Budget Matter
Mr. Callaghan is expected to ask that Britain's contributions to the EEC budget be reduced or that more funds be paid back to Britain during the next few years.

Unless the foreign secretary trends carefully in presenting these "complaints," Britain could become engaged in a major row with its EEC partners, according to Community officials.

They say that, while this might suit the Labor government's anti-marketplace, it could have bitter consequences: both for Britain and its eight partners. The French have been ominously quiet during the last few weeks—something which makes the other member countries uneasy. The French attitude during the negotiations, diplomats here say, will be crucial.

playment in Saginaw's General Motors plants.

Accompanying the mood that prevailed here and, perhaps, derived from it, was a resurgent optimism that Republicans can turn the tables on the Democrats in the November elections despite a string of Democratic special-election victories.

But in a Friday-night speech, Sen. Percy discussed the Republican outlook in sober terms, saying that the party was faced with the short-range problem of the President's position and the long-term problem of perennial minority status.

"Our immediate problem, of course, is that the leader of our party, the President of the United States, is in danger of being forced from office," Sen. Percy said. "We must make it unmistakably clear that Watergate does not represent the traditional values and beliefs of the Republican party. Let us prove to America that our party's commitment to law and order process is not an empty promise."

Vesco Finds A New Life In Costa Rica

(Continued from Page 1)

CRISTOBAL, S.A. The year, according to the press, the San Cristobal of suffered a net loss of \$1,686,000 on gross sales of \$10,000,000.

In addition, Mr. Figueroa, New York bank account grew by more than \$300,000 after the loan to San Cristobal was repaid, chiefly as the result of a series of deposits made in order of a Bahamas bank figured centrally in Mr. Vesco's financial maneuverings.

Mr. Figueroa, a slightly legged man with a roughish beard, wearing a dark suit and tie, said that he had been in Costa Rica for some time, maintaining that the original investment was designed to help him construct low-income housing for Costa Rica's poor.

The President, who was a devotee of the Kennedy administration in the Alliance for Progress, has dominated Costa Rican political scene. He took power in 1948.

But a bemused foreign correspondent assessed him as a character more in the mold of 18th-century Jeffersonian than a 20th-century neopopulist. The 1100-San Cristobal complex is an attic hive of enterprises, all catering to the needs of the Costa Rican elite.

Mr. Vesco's financial hand is detected here in a new communications conglomerate which will include a new newspaper, Excelsior, a new newspaper, La Hora, television stations and two radio stations. Mr. Figueroa maintains that he and a group of known Costa Rican citizens own all of the \$20,000 or so Class A voting stock.

The catch is that the same group is issuing \$3 million in voting common stock, a move into which the Vesco flow is believed to have fled.

Costa Rica's major daily, *Nacion*, has been roundly criticized by Mr. Vesco, chiefly for its relationship with Mr. Figueres, young editor, Guido Fernandez, says the newspaper's "feeling" that Mr. Vesco's wealth is so vast that it bounds to distort the economic and political process of the country.

"He is reported to have brought some \$80 million with him to Costa Rica," he said. "That is enough to operate our nation's government for a quarter of a year."

Through all the squalls of controversy, political friends and business associates portray Mr. Vesco as a model citizen whose first thoughts are for family and home.

He gave \$50,000 to the Costa Rican Symphony. He helps three resident children with their homework and drives them to school. He teaches Sunday school. He is a "pensioner," a status that confers tax exemptions on car and household goods to foreigners, with income of more than \$400 a month.

Mr. Vesco's principal current interest outside of business is the financing of a new plant for Country Day School, a private run institution attended mainly by children of the U.S. embassy. His interest in supporting the school and a new special learning program stems from the learning disability of one of his children.

The financier is improbably linked in this venture with middle-aged Quaker couple Robert and Marion Baker, who left the United States in 1961 for reasons of political conscience.

Once when a parent complained about the unreasonableness of Mr. Baker's involvement in the school, Mr. Baker retorted the remark of a Methodist minister in Kansas who began a Sunday school with money donated by a bootlegger.

"The money," he quoted, "must have come from the devil, but now it's going to be used for the glory of God."

Mr. Figueroa describes Mr. Vesco as "mellowing" in his third year as Costa Rica's richest and most controversial guest. "He is less defensive and less aggressive," he said. "Maybe he has a sense of security now."

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Nixon Appointed As Chief of Key Biscayne

31 AP — President Nixon has appointed Texas Gov. Don Tamm as chief of protocol for the White House. Tamm, 43, from Marion, Mo., was named to the post after a yearlong search. He will be in charge of all official White House protocol, including the scheduling of foreign and domestic visits, and the management of the White House social calendar.

Mr. Tamm, a former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, is the son of a prominent businessman. He has a degree from the University of Texas at Austin and has served in the U.S. Army and Navy.

He was appointed to the post after the resignation of Mr. Tamm's predecessor, Mr. Tamm, who had served as chief of protocol for the White House for several years.

Mr. Tamm's appointment is seen as a move to strengthen the White House's protocol staff, which has been criticized for its handling of recent high-profile events.

هذا من الأطر

250,000 May Be Homeless

Pleas Issued in Brazil Floods
For Vaccines, Drugs, Lime

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 31 (Reuters).—Fear of epidemics following devastating floods prompted the armed forces today to appeal for more vaccines, drugs and lime with which to bury the dead.

The states have been declared emergency areas. While the sun shone on mud-covered wastes in the north, and more rain was forecast for the central states, government agencies admitted that the number of flood refugees could reach 250,000. Conservative estimates put the dead at "several thousand."

Thousands are missing and hundreds have been buried in concrete graves dug by volunteers and soldiers and covered with lime.

Imoto Furuschetta, the mayor of Tubarao in southern Santa Catarina State, said last night that more than 200 bodies had been buried and 1,500 persons were missing.

Yesterday, the government announced a \$15-million fund to aid flood victims. Newspapers here estimated crop and livestock damage to be as high as \$400 million.

Daily Ration

A former mayor, Dinel Chaves Cabral, was among those who lined up last night in the stricken city for the daily ration of mineral water, banana, an orange and a slice of bread.

Doctors clamored for more medical supplies and priests told newsmen: "Please tell them out there not to abandon us."

The evacuation of Tubarao's population of 70,000, ordered by the army to prevent the spread of disease, is proceeding slowly. Meanwhile, reports of flood losses trickled in from the impoverished states of the northeast, where rivers have totally covered a number of cities.

Although damage was reported there to be "phenomenal," federal government sources said the loss of life was minimal since the floods had arrived gradually, over two weeks, and not virtually overnight, as in the south.

Air Force Hercules cargo aircraft were carrying food, blankets and medical supplies to state capitals, where helicopters and small planes were lifting them into the flooded zones for thousands, many of whom have been without food for days.

Belgium Raises
Price of Fuels

BRUSSELS, March 31 (UPI).—The government, giving in to oil companies who warned that Belgium would run out of fuel within a month, today approved a 1,240-franc-a-ton (\$31) across-the-board price increase for oil products.

The action by Premier Edmund Leburton's cabinet occurred a month after the companies suspended all crude-oil imports, saying they would not resume them until the government raised prices to offset higher import costs.

Most refineries shut down last week as their supplies of crude dwindled. Industry officials said Belgium had about a month to go before it would run out of oil.

The new increases, effective tomorrow, will raise the price of gasoline and diesel fuel by 1.24 francs a liter (12.7 cents a gallon). With corresponding tax increases, motorists will pay 13.29 francs for a liter of super (\$1.25 a gallon) and 12.52 francs for regular (\$1.20).



EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY—Zurich schoolchildren in front of home of exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn asking newsmen to leave him and his family alone.

Solzhenitsyn's Neighbors
Set Children Onto the Press

ZURICH, March 31 (AP).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn's Swiss neighbors sent their children into the streets yesterday to try to break the news media's siege of the banished Russian writer's new home.

The anti-newsmen campaign was opened with a march by about 25 children chanting "Leave Solzhenitsyn in peace," as they moved on No. 45 Stalderstrasse where Mr. Solzhenitsyn now lives with his wife, four children and mother-in-law.

The author's joyful reunion with his family Friday attracted reporters and photographers throughout Europe to the quiet, middle-class neighborhood, he close to live in after being exiled from the Soviet Union last month.

The newsmen's constant surveillance of the home and their frantic dashes to the metal fence with zoom photo lenses and extension microphones every time a member of the family appeared at a window clearly angered the neighbors.

In an apparently concerted effort, they instructed their children to follow the march with a poster campaign vilifying the reporters.

Crayoned and painted cards

board signs reading "Peace for Solzhenitsyn" and "Reporters Go Back Where You Came From," were taped to the fence and looked outside the writer's stucco semidetached house.

Shortly before noon, Mr. Solzhenitsyn came out of his home to walk the quarter of a mile to a post office to mail two letters. The newsmen chased after him, struggling with microphone lines to keep up with his long strides. But he refused to talk with them.

As the author passed a junior high school, children flocked to the windows shouting, "Throw out the reporters," Mr. Solzhenitsyn smiled.

A Russian-speaking television reporter told Mr. Solzhenitsyn that if he would pose with his entire family for five minutes in his garden, the photographers would leave.

The journalists, Mr. Solzhenitsyn quickly reported, "can stay there as long as they like." There would be no family portraits.

As the newsmen settled back to wait for the next appearance, the children moved in. They stole up behind the journalists and taped "I Am a Very Stupid Reporter" signs on their coats.

Church in Spain
Prods Regime on
Liberty, Justice

MADRID, March 31 (Reuters).—Leading Spanish churchmen sent a special message yesterday to "those who lead society" here, saying the Roman Catholic Church asked for nothing more than liberty in preaching the word of God, promoting justice and defending human rights.

In what was seen as a clear reference to the conflict between church and state in Spain earlier this month, the National Holy Year Committee said the liberty it desired was not a threat to Spain's leaders but a means to add to the values of human dignity.

"The church wants, in this Holy Year, all Spaniards to feel more free," the message said. The committee, led by Narciso Cardinal Jubany, archbishop of Barcelona, said in the message, released to newsmen here, that they recognized Spanish leaders' dedication to their public work and their authority over an immense field of activities.

Hussein Back in Jordan

AMMAN, March 31 (UPI).—King Hussein returned yesterday after visits to the United States and Britain, government sources said.

Bourguiba Turns to Algeria, Morocco

Tunisia Merger With Libya
Is Considered Dead Letter

By Henry Giniger

TUNIS, March 31 (NYT).—The proposed merger between Tunisia and Libya, which started the world in January, is now a dead letter in the view of knowledgeable political and diplomatic sources here.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, who signed the merger agreement Jan. 12 on the island of Djirba with his eastern neighbor, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, has since turned 180 degrees west to emphasize his country's natural affinities with Algeria and Morocco.

At the beginning of this month, Mr. Bourguiba said in a speech that priority was being given to strengthening cooperation with those countries. "If fusion within the Arab nation is an objective in which we believe," he added, "we do not think it is possible in the near future."

Algeria and Morocco have both expressed hostility to a Tunisian-Libyan merger, and Premier Hedi Nouira of Tunisia, who has also been against it, has since declared that his country could not undertake union without the backing of Algeria and Morocco. The result of this firm stand has been to throw the merger into limbo.

The plan—which went into considerable detail as to how the united country, the Arab Islamic Republic, would be formed—has been banned from newspaper discussions here. And a constitutional amendment to allow a referendum to approve the merger is languishing in a committee of the National Assembly.

Technical cooperation for specific projects is continuing, but there has been a notable worsen-

ing of relations between Tunisia and Libya, a major consequence of Tunisia's back-tracking on the merger.

The resentful Libyans have, in turn, provoked resentment here by throwing out about 1,000 Tunisian immigrant workers last month, then sentencing two Tunisians to have their right hands cut off for stealing. The sentences—not carried out, as far as is known—are in accordance with ancient Islamic law, which the deeply religious Col. Qadhafi has attempted to apply to daily life.

To the Westernized Tunisians, this is "an aberration that has not occurred since the earliest days of the Moslem era," as a Tunisian official put it.

Recently, Col. Qadhafi intensified the hard feelings in a speech in Tripoli by making unflattering comparisons between what he called the honest, hard-working Moslem women of his country and Tunisian women who sell themselves to tourists. It was noted in Tunisia that many of those tourists were Libyans, who come here on weekends to escape the austerity in their own country.

Aware of the Libyan leader's anger, Tunisian officials are understood to be concerned about what he might do to stir up trouble for them.

Col. Qadhafi is said to have a following among some Tunisian student groups, which admire his single-minded devotion to Islam and to the cause of Arab unity.

Another major concern involves the doubts that the merger episode has raised about Mr. Bourguiba's capacity for leadership. The 70-year-old President has not been well for several years, and despite the adulation with which he is surrounded, questions are being asked about the physical and mental capacities of a man who had been widely admired for his realistic and moderate approach to domestic and international problems.

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1974

Advertising Firms Retrenching as Budgets Shrink—a Survey

By Thomas Hawkey

PARIS (UPI)—Advertising in France, and in almost all other countries, has been hit hard by the energy crisis, inflation and the resultant economic uncertainties. Cuts in advertising have been made in some industries, with prospects for reductions to come in other sectors.

The outlook for advertising agencies, over the short term at least, is therefore, one of consolidation, if not crisis. The rapid growth of the industry during the last few years is almost certain to stop this year. A slowdown was noted in the United States last year.

Mr. France, advertising has known a period of nearly continuous expansion since the early 1960s. Last year, revenues of the 50 largest agencies progressed by an average of 10.2 percent.

Forecasts for this year, however, range from little increase to a 10 percent to 15 percent overall drop in clients' advertising expenditures. The size of the cuts will vary from one industry to the next, depending on the gravity of the disruptions caused by soaring energy and raw materials costs and rapidly rising prices.

Most of the advertising by car makers recently has been limited to cost-saving claims for their smaller models. But perhaps when car owners get used to higher gas prices, there will be a return to ads boasting of the speed, comfort and other qualities of the bigger cars.

Airlines had little need for advertising when fuel shortages forced a reduction in the number of flights, with those maintained often being booked full. And they do not want to call attention to recent excessive fare increases.

The international oil companies have adopted a low-profile advertising stance, concentrating more on public relations. They are stuck with the task of explaining their soaring profits in the face of supposed shortages and rising prices, and their image

has been even further damaged by price-fixing scandals. Repressions from jumps in the cost of oil are wide-ranging. Production costs of oil derivatives such as nylon and plastics have naturally gone up, and automotive-related products, tires, spare parts and accessories, have been affected by automotive production cuts. Advertising in these sectors has often been reduced as a consequence.

The sectors in which advertising expenditures have been cut the least, if at all, are food, household products, health and beauty aids, appliances, services, entertainment and travel.

The directors of several major international advertising agencies with offices in Paris recently gave their opinions on the outlook for 1974. Some expressed their views on the role that advertising can play in changing wasteful consumer attitudes and promoting the public interest.

Philippe Charnet, managing director of Lintas-Paris, said at a press conference recently that his clients' advertising budgets are down an average of 8 percent to 10 percent from last year. He thinks this trend will continue until midyear, and if business conditions worsen, the move toward smaller budgets could accelerate. Meanwhile, inflation is pushing up the agencies' costs and salaries in a labor-intensive industry.

Critical Drop

McGann-Erickson France's managing director, André Eury, does not disagree with the forecast made by Mr. Charnet. But he believes that the decrease for the year as a whole will be less than 10 percent. That large a drop would be critical for the industry, he says.

"Five percent is already a lot when you take into account the effect of inflation. I think there is still a chance for billings in France this year to equal those of 1973 in absolute terms, but that would mean less advertising for the same amount of money spent," Mr. Hankard said. The biggest cuts have been made by oil companies, in con-

tinuation of a trend started last year, when their advertising outlays were about 50 percent smaller than in 1972, Mr. Hankard estimated.

As for European car makers, "their advertising expenditures have not dropped substantially so far," Mr. Hankard said, but "it is admitted that there might be a decrease for the whole year."

In other sectors, some clients have adopted a wait-and-see attitude. Their current campaigns are continuing, but if they keep postponing decisions on future expenditures, budget reductions eventually will result, Mr. Hankard noted.

He feels it is important for companies to weigh carefully the decision of whether to cut advertising investments in a period of difficulty. "Studies tend to demonstrate that after a recession companies that continued to advertise are much better off."

Armand de Malherbe, chairman and managing director of Ted Bates, the third-ranking advertising agency in France, foresees the possibility of a serious decrease for advertising in this year's second half. He said it will not be until May or June that "the real measure of the energy crisis will be taken. That is when the full impact of rising raw materials costs will be properly assessed." In addition, he believes that there could be heightened social unrest. In France, then, prompted by strikes, rising unemployment and inflation.

At Intermarco-Elvinger, Jean Martellié also predicted a crisis atmosphere after mid-1974, when many companies will be suffering from a lack of financing due to credit restrictions and high interest rates. "If Walter Thompson has always been at its best in tough times" (the company was founded in New York in 1864). That was the reaction of Gérard Souhami to the word crisis. Mr. Souhami heads the agency in Paris and is a vice-president of the company in New York.

"We have no oil account in France," he said, thus considering his agency's chances of faring well in the present crisis atmosphere to be better than those of agencies where large cuts have been made by oil and energy-related clients.

More preoccupying than the energy crisis, in Mr. Souhami's opinion, are the soaring prices of other raw materials. He cited as an example the 300 percent rise in the price of phosphate decided recently by Morocco, the major producer. This has had serious repercussions on detergent manufacturers, whose production costs have shot up while the French government has allowed only a 3 percent increase in the controlled price of their products.

At Publicis Conseil, France's second-largest advertising agency, Patrice Chevallier, a director, refused to make a global estimate for operations in 1974 because their clients are so varied. Mr. Chevallier said that French car makers had not made significant reductions in their advertising budgets, although there had been a transfer in major expenditures from the top toward the bottom of his client's production range. He believes that this emphasis on the small and medium-size cars will continue even though the speed limit on French highways has been raised after the curbs enforced during the energy crisis.

Added Convenience

In reference to his oil account, Mr. Chevallier said that it differed importantly from other companies in the industry because it had gone beyond the classic service station activity by providing to its customers the added convenience of its bouillottes. That difference, in advertising jargon, is called its "positioning." He believes that in the near future his client will feel the need to issue "messages" for its corporate image.

Jan van Aal, general manager of Dorland & Grey, is moderately optimistic about the operations of his agency. He thinks that his company's rapid expansion (sales doubled during the last three years, tripled in the last five) will be slowed this year if not stopped. But he hopes that the momentum gained from excellent results in the last half of last year in terms of new business will carry them through this difficult period. His optimism also comes from the fact that D & G's client mix is heavily weighted in the mass-consumption-goods sector, where any budget reductions are likely to be small.

Mr. van Aal referred to a study made recently which forecast a global 10 percent to 15 percent drop in absolute terms for advertising in France this year. He pointed out that if such a projection proved true it would mean a serious indeed for it would mean an effective decrease of at least 20 percent when the correction factor of inflation is added.

"Ultimately, a major downturn in advertising could be healthy for the industry," Mr. van Aal said, with only the more reliable agencies being able to weather the storm. In those agencies, one guideline would be more frequent budget reviews and adjustments than in the past. This would come about naturally because clients would be more careful and demanding than in

normal times. There might also be a switch in the media employed, with more frequent use being made of daily newspapers and radio, "opportunistic" media, where ad campaigns can be launched or interrupted quickly as conditions and needs dictate.

Worldwide, there are exceptions to the present crisis atmosphere in advertising. Mr. de Malherbe of Ted Bates pointed to Norway, Sweden and Spain as countries where the energy crisis and inflation have not led to a reduction in advertising billings. On the contrary, he said that expansion there was continuing. Sweden is entering a dynamic economic period compared to the last two or three years, while in Norway recent oil discoveries have made Stavanger "the Beirut of the North Sea."

As for Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, the situation is one of status quo, or slight decrease, while in Germany there has been an overall reduction in advertising budgets of about 5 to 10 percent.

Besides the European countries mentioned, Mr. de Malherbe said that Australia was another country where expansion and development of advertising had continued uninterrupted.

In the United States, things have been very rough for agencies, he said, especially those with major car and oil accounts. There has even been some stagnation in mass-consumption-goods advertising, but this important sector seems to be making a comeback. Mr. de Malherbe explained that

the reaction of agencies in difficulty has been to fire personnel and to watch expenses carefully.

Short Lead Time

A crisis in advertising naturally leads to difficulties for the media used. Some media actually seem to be benefiting, however, with radio being the best placed because of its relatively short "lead time," the amount of time required to start or stop an advertising program.

Daily newspapers, and to some extent weeklies and monthly magazines, could see an increase too, due to their relatively short lead times compared with TV, billboards and other advertising media.

An ad man, who preferred not to be named, said that in the past the firm (Régie Française de Publicité) which handles advertising for the ORTF, the French television network, has applied a rigid policy, usually accepting only yearly advertising contracts. But he thinks this policy will soon be made more flexible in view of the less certain revenues from advertising.

In a discussion of the general media crisis, Mr. Chevallier, of Publicis, said there was a trend away from slow-acting media such as magazines and billboards and toward use of media of the direct "hard sell." He listed radio and television as an example of the latter, and he also mentioned the new *abribus*, covered bus stop telephone booth combinations, with their illuminated advertising

panels. This relatively new advertising medium is particularly effective because it provides a wide exposure and frequency of the "message."

Mr. Chevallier also noted that he feels amounts to a revolution, or rather counter-revolution, in advertising strategy through a return to local media at the expense of media with national coverage. This permits a restriction and better fixing of the "target" (public) to which an advertisement is addressed. He said that cable television, when it finally comes to France in 10 or 15 years, will provide another important outlet for local advertising.

Up to now Publicis has been a nationally oriented agency, but this year it is making a move toward the provinces, Mr. Chevallier said, to catch up with Havas.

The largest agency in France, Havas has had a near monopoly outside of Paris, but Publicis feels that its new methods and ideas will allow it to make rapid inroads in Havas's territory.

There have been calls for advertising to adopt fresh approaches to bring about new consumer attitudes and thereby play a role in solving the problems created by the shooting up of energy costs, over-consumption and waste in what one ad man called this new era of "unabundance."

A new approach has already appeared in the advertising messages of some car makers. A manufacturer with a wide pro-

duction range asks, "Crisis... What crisis?" in an attempt to persuade people to choose from among its smaller, gas-saving models.

Then there was the slogan adopted by an English utility authority, advising people to take baths together and save on hot water. But birth-control groups protested loudly and that program was brought to a quick end. S. R. Green, chairman of SSC & B-Lintas, a leading international agency, feels it is necessary for advertising to alter its image. "We need to reply effectively to the questioning of the value of advertising in a socially conscious society," he said. Advertising's concern should be "about people and for people," and more effort should be directed toward the promotion of public-interest campaigns.

In reply to the question of advertising's role in society, Mr. de Malherbe said that in many advanced countries, "advertising is scandalously underused. Many national governments are not yet aware of the possibilities for advertising to educate."

He cautioned that he was not advocating the promotion of government propaganda but rather the educating of consumers in the use and conservation of energy and other resources. It can also help in the improvement of civic standards through campaigns for better driving, avoiding litter and other pollution, he said.

Mr. van Aal pointed out that campaigns in France for "national causes" (road safety, anti-

alcoholism, etc.) have up to now usually been donated by agencies and media, often on a one-shot basis. But he believes that politicians in France, in and out of government, have come to recognize the value of advertising as a means of "social marketing."

The use of paid advertising for public-interest campaigns is still in the infant stage in France. Mr. van Aal referred to paid advertising in the United States for such diverse things as anti-drug abuse and voluntary enlistment in the military service as examples of a promising new field for advertising agencies here.

Mr. Souhami also laments the fact that advertising is not playing as much of an educational role in France as it does in Great Britain, for example. J. Walter Thompson handled the government-paid program there to introduce the decimal system.

The French, through lack of understanding, Mr. Souhami feels, have made very little use of advertising in public service campaigns. But his agency helped the French government take a timid step in that direction by organizing last summer's (unpaid) love-your-police campaign.

J. Walter Thompson was approached by the firemen soon afterward. They wanted to pay for a "Héros aux pompiers" movement, but Mr. Souhami advised against that for the moment, suggesting that they come back in a year if they were still interested.

After Years of Disdain

French Expert Sees Oil Cost As New Boost for Solar Heat

"He had been eight years upon a project for extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers which were to be put in phials hermetically sealed and let out to warm the air in raw inclement summers."

—Jonathan Swift

By Jonathan C. Randall

ODELLO, France (UPI)—Judging by the number of visitors who have made it to this isolated Pyrenean town in the last six months, Prof. Felix Trombe has improved on Swift's fanciful formula and found a practical application for solar home heating.

Prof. Trombe is optimistic that the quadrupling of oil costs will commit architects, builders, utility executives and other doubters to go beyond the polite but merely formal interest shown to solar energy experiments in the past.

As director of the government-subsidized experimental station, Prof. Trombe is nonetheless wary. He remembers the passing enthusiasm given to his experiments in 1956 during the temporary oil rationing experienced by Western Europe during the Suez crisis.

"Luckily, I had a serious scientific name," Prof. Trombe said in amused recognition of his past problems in persuading technocrats and economists to take his work seriously.

What now interests them are the professor's sun-headed houses whose south walls are equipped with vertical solar-energy accumulators, which look like green-house double glass panels.

Concrete Walls

Energy is stored in the houses' concrete walls, painted black to attract the maximum sunlight. Heat from the panels is circulated throughout the house, by holes at the bottoms and tops of the walls. The apparatus provides three quarters of the total domestic heating needs; auxiliary heating

must be maintained for insufficiently sunny days.

Odello in the eastern Pyrenees is one of the sunniest places in France, with an estimated 1,200 hours of annual sunshine. But buildings in humid, cloudy climates, such as eastern France or Denmark, could count on solar energy for as much as two thirds of their heating needs, it was explained.

The explanation is that Odello may have abnormally high exposure to sunshine, but the temperature variation in the mountains—due to exceptionally cold nights—is much greater than in humid, relatively sunless climates.

In particularly sunny climates with less temperature variation—such as the French Riviera—the wall space devoted to the greenhouse-like energy accumulators could be reduced.

One of the aspects of solar energy home-heating is its potential effect on architecture and urbanism. In theory, individual houses or even apartment houses would have to be designed to allow each solar-energy accumulator equal access to sunlight, thus insuring less crowding than has been the case in much modern city planning.

In France, where domestic use accounts for up to 30 percent of total fuel consumption, acceptance of Prof. Trombe's houses would appear to be at hand. Still, he expects opposition from the government-owned utilities monopoly. Since 60 percent of the price of electricity is represented by the cost of distribution from a central power plant, he reasons that the company will be reluctant to allocate lines for unpredictable and comparatively low consumption, required only when solar energy proves insufficient to heat homes.

But enthusiasts are hoping that governments will be convinced by statistics showing that a kilowatt-hour of solar energy is between two and three times cheaper than a kilowatt-hour of electricity.

Bonn Opposition Drops Threat

BOON, March 31 (Reuters)—The Christian Democratic opposition party has dropped its threat to challenge Chancellor Willy Brandt's government in the courts over its agreement to exchange permanent political representatives with East Germany. Opposition leader Karl Carstens said that his party had withdrawn its legal objections on a promise from Mr. Brandt to make it clear that the establishment of missions in Bonn and East Berlin did not mean that the two German states had entered into diplomatic relations.

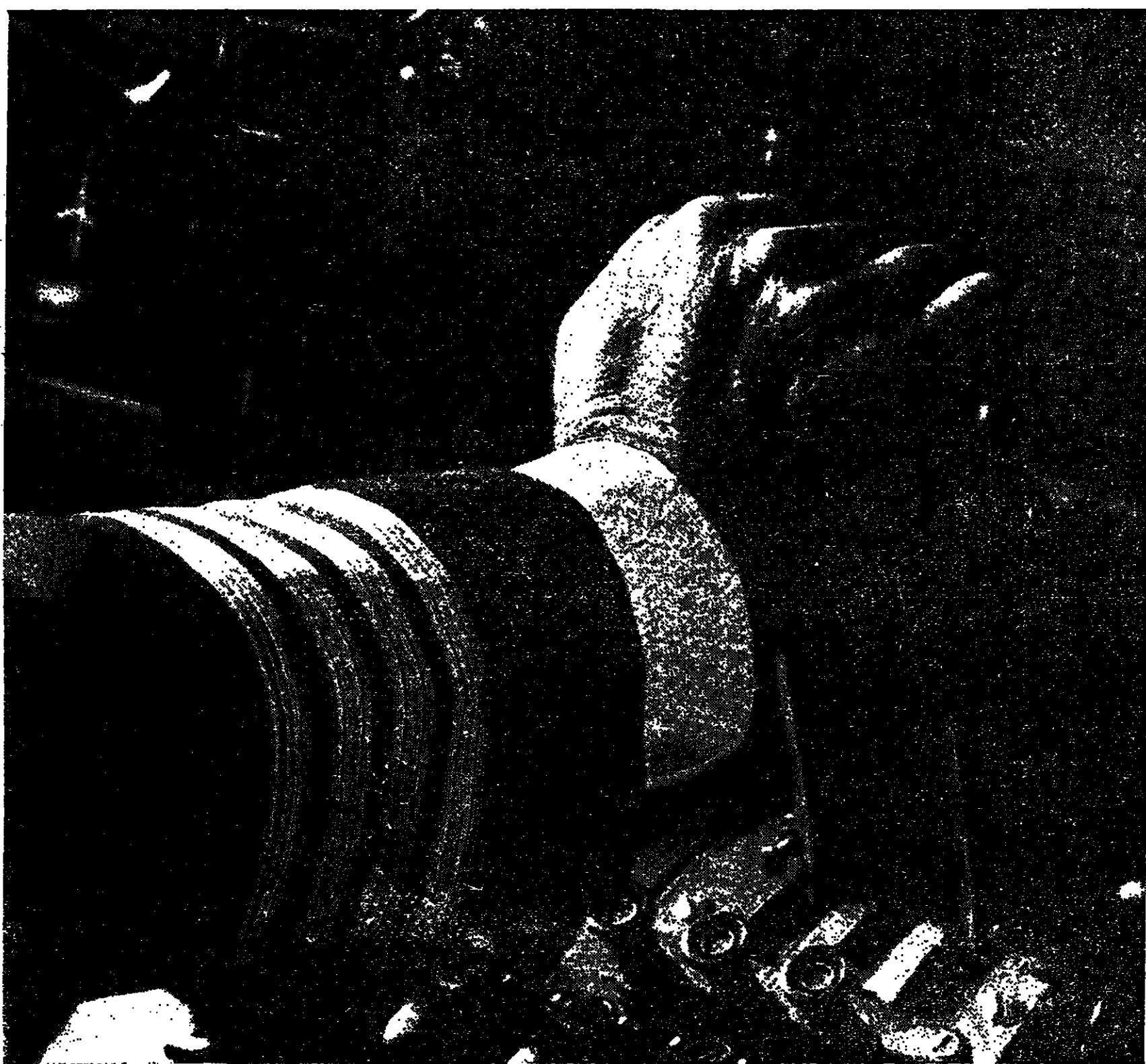
Messner Sees Clash With U.S.

PARIS, March 31 (Reuters)—French Prime Minister Pierre Messner warned Friday that the "battle of Europe" was still to come and that it would be fought over the issue of relations between Western Europe and the United States.

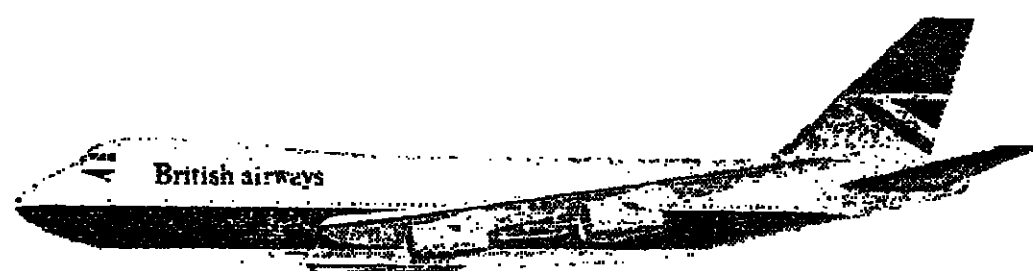
Addressing the Central Committee of the Gaullist party, Mr. Messner said that France could not resign itself to accepting American leadership.

His warning followed a statement by President Georges Pompidou to the cabinet this week that France favored consultations with the United States but that it would not grant America the right to supervise European Common Market development.

Mr. Messner noted that the Common Market was currently undergoing "a series of mishaps" but stressed that the real crisis involved relations with the Americans.



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BEA AND BOAC TOGETHER

The President and the World

That Mr. Nixon's troubles at home are still moving remorselessly toward a climax seems obvious enough. His Republican critics are becoming more articulate as their party's difficulties with the electorate are reflected at and in the polls. Even Vice-President Ford, chosen for that office by President Nixon when Mr. Agnew resigned under fire, has denounced Mr. Nixon's associates, notably in the Committee to Re-Elect the President, in terms that can hardly escape reflecting on their chief. And the House is moving toward the drafting of articles of impeachment which, in its present mood, seem likely to win a majority.

Thus the pressures on the President to give up his office, both from those of his party who do not wish to go into the November elections burdened by a symbol of Watergate in the White House, and those who want the nation—and the President—to avoid the trauma of an impeachment trial, is growing. Whether there is enough concrete material in the evidence now being compiled or yet to be revealed to win enough senators over to voting to oust the President remains to be seen. Mr. Nixon has given no sign that he fears such a conclusion to his political career.

For the world at large the moral and constitutional issues which are major American concerns do not loom very large. For them, the American dilemma can be equated with that of a minority government in any national legislature, whose commitments in foreign policy must be judged by their ability to endure a parliamentary test. The positive exploits of Mr. Kissinger in diplomacy, which stem from the very practical root of knowing what real national interests and moods are in various countries, and

being able to reconcile them, combined with the fact of American power, still very great, have thus far prevented Watergate from crippling American initiatives abroad.

But there are signs of uneasiness abroad over the American President's equivocal position at home. If Mr. Nixon, for example, is unable to win congressional approval of the Soviet trade bill, without conditions that make it, in effect, of no value, will Moscow regard this as the failure to deliver on a quid pro quo for cooperation in arms reduction and in the Middle East? To be sure, congressional opposition to the trade bill has nothing to do, on the face of the debates, with Watergate, and is based mostly on reasons that are short-sighted or opportunistic. But Watergate has impaired the President's effectiveness with Congress, and with many public voices that might otherwise give vigorous support to his policies. So at long last, the great American domestic scandal is having a deleterious effect on the nation's influence outside its borders.

This could be healed in either of two ways: Mr. Nixon's retirement, compulsorily or voluntarily, from the White House, or the emergence in Congress of a new consensus on policy, suitable to the post-cold war, post-Vietnam situation. The President and Mr. Kissinger have done much to create a framework for such a unified point of view, and some genuine leadership in Congress could give it reality. After all, the obligation of Congress to work with the President when he is right is as strong as its responsibility for opposing him when he is wrong. And the need of the nation for a sane, consistent foreign policy is at least as great as its need to purge the corruptions of power from the White House.

Ethiopia at the Brink

Nearly a decade ago a young Ethiopian cabinet minister spoke eloquently to an American visitor in Addis Ababa of the necessity for modernization and reform in the ancient kingdom. The last great service Haile Selassie could perform for his country, the minister said, would be to pave the way for essential reform, including the political machinery required to manage the difficult transition to representative government after the emperor's death.

When he spoke those words, Endalkachew Makonnen could not have imagined that at 46—and with the emperor still holding on at 81—he would be called on to engineer those reforms almost overnight, harassed at every step by rebellious soldiers, students, teachers and priests and plagued, for good measure, by drought, famine and floods. It is no wonder that Premier Endalkachew was reported this week to be threatening to quit unless given reasonable time to carry out his reform program.

By granting pay boosts the emperor said the country could not afford Mr. Endalkachew was able early this month to quell the army mutiny that had wrecked the previous

government and brought him in as premier. But sporadic acts of defiance by soldiers and students continued; and this week brought a second temporary take-over of the northern city of Asmara by rebel officers and then a walkout by the Ethiopian Air Force.

At present, the army, navy and police remain loyal to the government. But the air force reportedly has refused to function until satisfied that the government intends to punish present and former cabinet ministers whom it accuses of corruption. The armed forces are thus openly split, with armed confrontation possible.

Mr. Endalkachew will have to maneuver with great skill to avert civil strife and chaos, let alone to carry out sweeping reforms. The seizure of three Americans and two Canadians by Eritrean separatist guerrillas also added to his worries. The volatile situation in Ethiopia will inevitably affect stability throughout the horn of Africa. It also deeply concerns Washington, which has long maintained close military and economic ties with the emperor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Senseless Quarrel

For 20 years the flourishing relations between Yugoslavia and Italy have served as dramatic proof that even the most intractable and explosive of international problems can be resolved with patience and goodwill. Now, in fits of petulance that defy rational explanation, Belgrade and Rome are restocking the territorial quarrel that once threatened to ignite great-power conflict but that they settled, in fact if not in law, in 1954.

The Memorandum of Understanding, signed in London that year with American and British participation, assigned the port city of Trieste and some land around it to Italy while allocating the rest of the disputed territory, known as Zone B, to Yugoslavia. Rome and Belgrade knew this division was final but, since neither wished to surrender legal claims publicly, the understanding did not fix formal boundaries.

Few international accords have worked so well. The once-disputed frontier became one of the world's most open borders. Two-way trade flourished, thousands of Yugoslavs crossed daily to work in Italy without visas, Italian tourists flocked to Yugoslavia's Dal-

matian coast. Italy reincorporated Trieste while maintaining it as a free port; Yugoslavia attached part of Zone B to its Slovenian Republic, the rest to Croatia.

In February, however, Yugoslavia set up new signs at some border points, proclaiming: "Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—Socialist Republic of Slovenia." A Trieste newspaper protested that this was claiming sovereignty over still-disputed land. The Rome government then felt compelled to remind Belgrade in a note that the 1954 memorandum had not resolved questions of sovereignty or permanent borders. The quarrel has since escalated with Yugoslavia even moving tanks to the border area for the benefit of television cameras.

The refuting of this dangerous dispute is far too great a price to pay for an artificial reinforcement of unity among Yugoslavia's diverse republics or a temporary bolstering of Italy's shaky center-left government with dubious support from neo-Fascists and monarchists. It is high time for cooler heads in both capitals to defuse the most senseless international quarrel of 1974.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Russia and Golan Fighting

To offset its diminished influence in Cairo, the Soviet Union has been turning more to Damascus and Baghdad. Since the visit of the foreign minister, Mr. Gromyko, to Syria, the war of attrition on the Golan Heights has become fiercer. Mr. Kissinger in Moscow tried to make the Soviet Union feel that its help was needed in the Middle East. But un-

til the talks in Geneva look like starting again the Soviet aim appears to be to make Egypt and the United States embarrassingly isolated in the middle of a partial settlement in Sinai. These are dangerous tactics. The October war involved Washington and Moscow more deeply and perilously than they had calculated. This could recur if fighting began again.

—From the Guardian (London).

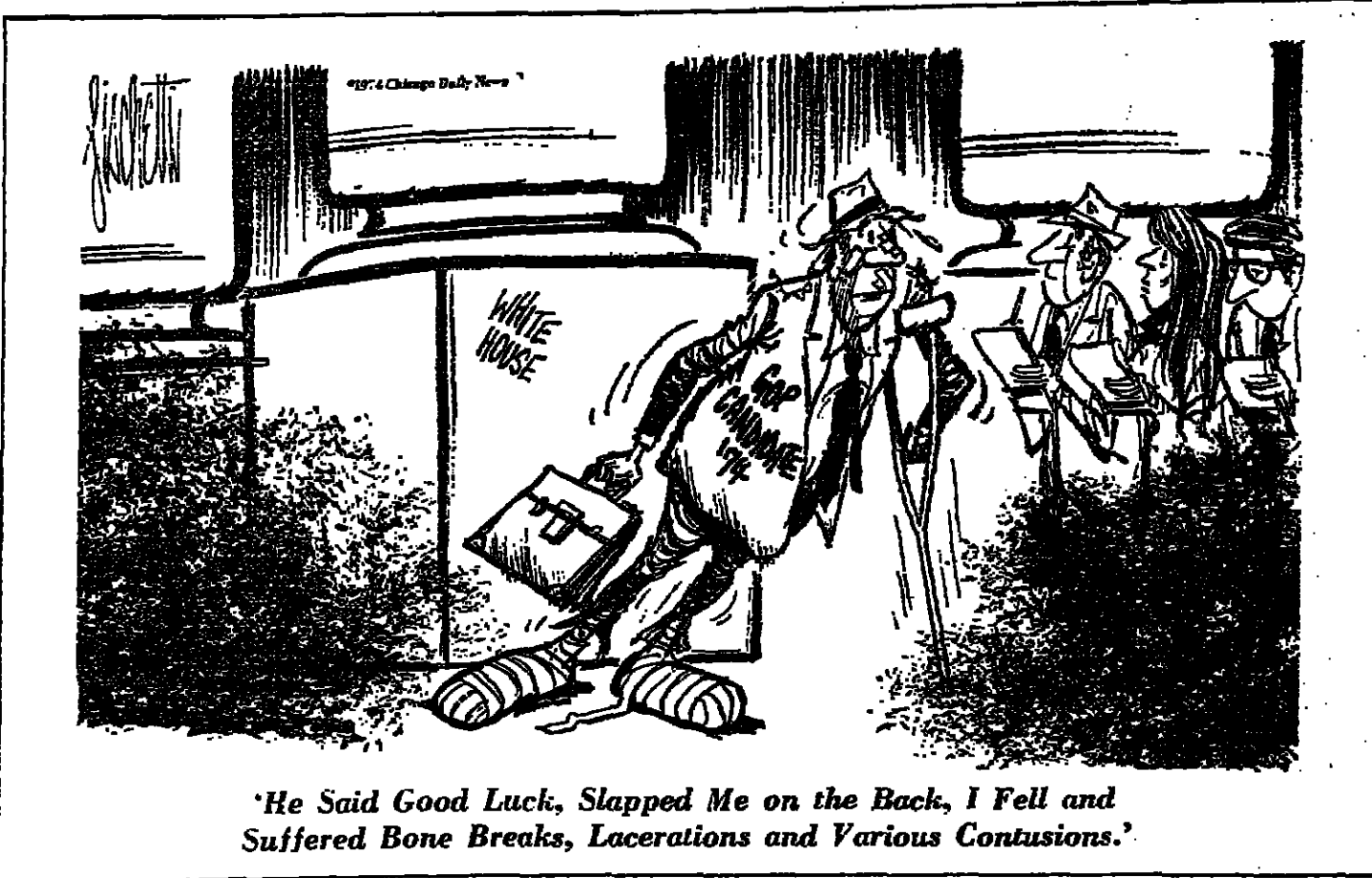
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 1, 1899
PARIS—The dreaded Casquet Rocks, the reefs 20 miles northeast of Guernsey, which have claimed so many victims, were on Thursday night the scene of yet another catastrophe. The steamer Stella, steaming through a fog at over 20 knots, rushed on the rocks and sank within 12 minutes. The captain and over 50 persons went down with the ship, and only 100 or so of the 163 persons on board have been rescued.

Fifty Years Ago

April 1, 1924
PARIS—The attempt of four American heavy-lift machines to make the circuit of the globe has a bearing on more than one problem of aerial navigation. It is not so much a test of the flying capacity of the machines as it is of the capacity to coordinate flying with landing and supply emergencies. The hard part of the feat will be forced landings in unfavorable localities, the getting of fuel and the making of repairs if found to be necessary.



If Impeachment—Should the Trial Be Televised?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—A few weeks ago, it was a good bet around here that there would be no resignation by the President, no impeachment, and no clear exoneration. In short, an indecisive mess. The outlook was that the Judiciary Committee of the House would vote for impeachment but fail to get a majority on the floor to send the President to the Senate for trial. But that was a few weeks ago.

Lately the tide has turned against the President. The Republican whip in the Senate, Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, said the other day that the likelihood of the President's impeachment by the House "seems much greater today than it did a month or two ago."

The majority leader in the Senate, Mike Mansfield of Montana, usually a cautious and compassionate man, told reporters that his information was that "the votes are there" in the House to impeach, and both chambers are now considering the practical—maybe even the decisive—question of whether the debate in the House and the trial of the President in the Senate should be televised.

'Dilatory Tactics'

In fact, Sen. Mansfield, who blames the "dilatory tactics" of the President for the present trend toward impeachment, told reporters at breakfast the other day that if the House voted to indict the President, the trial should start in the Senate within two weeks of an impeachment vote, and that it should take precedence over all other legislation and be televised from start to finish. The Republican whip, Sen. Griffin, apparently agrees.

These are serious men with great influence in their parties and in Congress, but before the suggestion of a televised impeachment and trial goes much further, maybe it should be examined. The feeling in this corner is that it's the worst suggestion in broadcasting since the singing commercial.

In the first place, the House and Senate prohibit live radio or television coverage of their debates. The arguments for and against this rule have been debated ever since we had national radio and television networks, but the rule has always been observed.

The argument for televising is clear enough: The impeachment and trial of a president are the "people's business." This is a special case that has happened only once before in the history of the Republic. It would be a dramatic lesson in democracy and therefore should be educational exercise for the people.

More Confusion

Besides, this argument goes, if you don't televise the proceedings, the cameras will be in the halls of Congress focusing on any legislator who wants to get on national television, which means most of them, and they will probably confuse the proceedings more than they will clarify them.

Finally, the proponents of televising argue, leaving the debates to the newspapers is not really practical. Only two or three newspapers in the country will print the text of the debates, and very few people will read the transcripts even if they are published. So why not get a simple vote in the House and Senate to bring in the microphones and cameras to record the whole show?

These are not frivolous arguments. They have to be considered with the utmost care, but so do the consequences of turning an impeachment debate and trial into a television spectacular. We are already a divided people on what should be done about this political and personal tragedy. There are few precedents or principles to guide us; therefore we are left to our instincts and emotions, and hopefully to our common sense.

Consider the scenario suggested by Mike Mansfield. The House votes to impeach the President, the Senate convenes two weeks later for the trial. The chief justice of the United States presides. Presumably, the President of the United States sits in the well of the Senate. Like an accused criminal in the dock, with the

Senate ablaze with lights, and the cameras turning and the whole country and the world watching. The emotional tension on all the actors on this world stage would almost forbid careful and precise discussion. The pressure on the President would be almost unbearable. The reaction of members of the television audience is fairly predictable. They would be sending telegrams, expressing their views for and against the President, by the millions, threatening House and Senate members with defeat at the next election if they voted this way or that.

Even in the most calm and judicial atmosphere, the problem of members of the House and Senate in weighing the evidence, deciding whether the law has been broken or the moral code of the nation abused, will not be easy. And beyond that there is Mr. Nixon's favorite test of the past: What after all is the best

thing to do in the interests of America? But to do all this before the red eye of the camera, to sift the evidence and condemn the President on the floor of the House or Senate, knowing that you will be seen on Soviet, Chinese and European television tomorrow, is a complicated nightmare for every man who rises to speak.

It is a troubling question, and we had better be careful about it—and careful in time.

The Heart of U.S. Darkness

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—After the Moscow Kissinger talks, which suggested a slight sag, what strikes me is that, at a moment when it may exercise more diplomatic influence than ever before in history, the United States is so blatantly faced with a crisis in its own leadership that must be internationally mirrored.

Thanks to President Nixon's conceptual planning and the help given in this respect and in its application by the brilliant Henry Kissinger, our world position has not hitherto suffered material damage. Personally I don't believe in anticipating judicial decisions in the press and therefore assume the chief of state's innocence until he is proven culpable, should that occur. Nevertheless, it is evident he has not followed his own tenets of responsible leadership.

'Irony Ring'

Recently I reread notes on various conversations with him and I confess that some which once sounded inspirational have an ironic ring today. On May 19, 1969, the President told me the United States was suffering from a "leadership crisis."

He continued: "The trouble is that the leaders, not the country as a whole, are weak and divided. By the leaders I mean the leaders of industry, the bankers, the newspapers. They are irresponsible and un-understanding. The people as a whole can be led back to some kind of consensus if only the leaders can take hold of themselves."

The President said on March 8, 1971: "The fact is there has never been so great a challenge to United States leadership... The big question to my mind is: Will our Establishment and our people meet their responsibilities? Frankly, I have far more confidence in our people than in the Establishment. The people seem to see the problem in simple terms: 'By golly, we have to do the right thing.'"

"But the real problem that worries me most is: Will our Establishment see it that way? I am not talking about my critics but about a basic, strange sickness that appears to have spread among those who usually, in this country, can be expected to see clearly ahead into the future."

Mr. Nixon diagnosed the situation accurately although he failed to see that the governmental

establishment, as distinguished from the social establishment, was undoubtedly rotten. And his establishment had been selected to a large degree by himself or his chosen lieutenants.

Therefore it is fair to observe that, no matter what Congress ultimately decides about Watergate, had the President chosen his counselors more wisely, he might have elicited a better response from "the establishment" and "our people."

Instead, it has already been demonstrated that some officials selected to give meaning to what Mr. Nixon's first mentor, President Eisenhower, called a "crusade for our ideals," were morally disqualified. Gen. Eisenhower told me several times that he "wanted a moral cleanup," that "men have been appointed to offices who are not fit for those offices," and that "it would be a good thing to clean out the stable."

I remarked to Henry Kissinger (May 19, 1969) that I thought the moral decline of the United States was disturbing and the old idea of serving the nation was dead. Mr. Kissinger commented: "This is our biggest challenge, the loss of moral fiber. This is why Nixon worries so much about what he calls our leadership problem. There is a real crisis of authority."

The present secretary of state seems untarnished by Watergate, even if there have been complaints about his zeal in checking security. He also glimmers in an otherwise beleaguered Washington. Only one man never forgets he was selected and backed by Richard Nixon, whose leadership in foreign affairs has been noteworthy.

Fundamental Flaw

I continue to hope that when Congress has terminated its scrupulous investigation, it will find the President not guilty. Yet, whatever happens, there is no doubt that fundamental flaws in our system have been laid bare. Executive power is misused; elections are bought; embassies are purchased; favors are peddled.

This situation is unworthy of a great republic and must be changed regardless of the outcome of the Watergate inquiry. I cannot but recall the comment of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai when I asked him five months ago whether he thought Watergate might alter our relationship. He said:

"You have had such things occur in your society before and undoubtedly will have them again." We must take every pain to eliminate the chances that this prophecy might be right.

White House: Shadow of Impeachment

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Suppose they called a cabinet meeting and nobody came? Well, smart guy, that isn't so funny; last week it almost happened.

The three senior departmental chiefs and two lesser fry were absent from the session which President Nixon held last Thursday. And that says a lot about how the shadow of impeachment affects the way Washington works these days.

Normally cabinet meetings are called to bear public witness that the President is on the job, tending to the national business in an orderly way. That was particularly the idea behind the meeting set for last Thursday. Besides the cabinet meeting, Mr. Nixon had a morning marked by absolute routine.

He announced the appointment of a new chief of naval operations and the expansion of his Committee on Mental Retardation. He met with the new American ambassador to Mauritania, with a departing White House aide, and with a Republican woman worker from Houston, Texas—one Mrs. Martin Brock.

It would be hard to imagine a schedule more perfectly calculated to convey the assurance of business going on as usual, unaffected by the brouhaha about Watergate. Just in case anybody had any doubts, the White House press spokesman, Gerald Warren, said that the cabinet did not discuss Watergate or impeachment.

So what did they discuss? Well, according to Mr. Warren, there was a general discussion of the President's program. The Secretary of Commerce, Fred Dan, talked about the trade bill.

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Caspar Weinberger, talked about the new comprehensive health insurance program. He also talked a little about the new welfare reform package which his department is preparing.

Finally another cabinet member mentioned with approval the President's statement the night before, that the 1974 elections would be decided by "peace and prosperity." Mr. Warren said that the cabinet registered general agreement with that proposition.

Well, how about the economy? Didn't they talk about that? As a matter of fact, no. George Shultz, the Secretary of the Treasury, was in Chile attending a meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank.

How about the Middle East and relations with the Soviet Union? Well, no. Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, was returning from Moscow.

How about national security and the volunteer army and troops in Europe? Did they talk about that? Well, no. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger couldn't come to the cabinet meeting because he had previously scheduled a press conference. Okay. So Shultz and Kissinger and Schlesinger have special responsibilities. But the rest of the cabinet is working as a team, isn't it?

Only Attorney General William French Smith had to address a graduating class at the FBI Academy. And Secretary of Transportation Claude Brinegar had to be in Mexico for what an aide called some kind of "international conclave."

Well, the President could have briefed the cabinet on the economy and national security himself. Couldn't he? Maybe. But there's a lot of evidence that the President isn't all that clued-in on what Secretaries Shultz and Kissinger and Schlesinger have been doing.

U.S. Inflation

For example, in an appearance in Chicago on March 15, Mr. Nixon asserted that inflation "plagues us but plagues the rest of the world even more." Apparently he was unaware that the latest numbers showed the United States doing worse than most of the other industrialized nations in the fight to curb rising prices.

At the same Chicago meeting he said that "We have had SALT-1 and SALT-2 and we will have SALT-3 in our meetings with the Soviet Union of this year." In fact, only the first round of talks on the strategic arms limitation treaty has been completed. SALT-3 is up for discussion this year; SALT-2 is not even in the picture.

But if Mr. Nixon isn't concentrating on the economy and foreign policy and defense, what does concern him? Well, the truth is that he's concerned—and rightly concerned—about just what the cabinet meeting was supposed to gloss over. He's worried about impeachment. He's fighting for survival, which is why he has left all the main business of state to his senior cabinet associates.

Klick Also in Deal

Csonka, Warfield To Join the WFL

TORONTO, March 31 (AP)—Larry Csonka, Jim Klick and Paul Warfield, the backbone of the Super Bowl champion Miami Dolphins' offense, announced today they were jumping from the National Football League to the new World Football League's Toronto Northmen, effective at the start of the 1975 season for a reported \$3 million-plus multi-year package.

The trio will apparently play out the option year of their NFL contracts in 1974 before joining the Northmen.

The players were reportedly ready to sign with Toronto yesterday, then decided to give Miami a chance to keep them by matching the Northmen's offer.

The signing of running backs Csonka and Klick and wide receiver Warfield gives the neophyte WFL instant respectability and a guaranteed gate attraction in the same way that the Winnipeg Jets' signing of superstar Bobby Hull gave the young World Hockey Association a vital shot in the arm in its fight against the entrenched National Hockey League.

All three—especially Csonka—are "all-stars" at their positions. Csonka, a 6-foot-2, 240-pound runner and a six-year NFL veteran, rushed for more than 1,000 yards for the third straight season in 1973, then stamped over Minnesota in this year's Super Bowl, pounding out a record 145 yards and two touchdowns in the Dolphins' 24-7 romp over the Vikings.

Warfield, in the NFL 10 seasons, four of them with Miami, led the American Conference with 11 touchdowns receptions in 1973. The 6-foot 190-pounder, a speedy, sure-handed receiver, made 29 regular-season catches for 514 yards, a 17.7-yard average.

Klick, also a six-year veteran, teamed with Csonka to form the Dolphins' "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" tandem and, until Mercury Morris burst onto the scene in 1973, was Miami's No. 2 running back. His primary attribute is his versatility as a receiver and blocker as well as a runner. In 1973, he rushed 76 times for 327 yards and had 27 receptions for 308 yards.

The running duo, along with quarterback Bob Griese and a line of stars that includes Jim Langer, Bob Kuechenberg, Larry Little and Norm Evans, form the foundation of one of the most potent and relentless attacks in pro football.

And that offense, coupled with a formidable defense built with Manny Fernandez, Jake Scott, Nick Buoniconti and Dick Anderson, has made the Dolphins one of pro sports' current dynasties.

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FAMILIAR TWIST—Red Rum is on the way to winning the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree for the second year in a row. Second at this point in race is Charles Dickens.

Red Rum Jumps to 2d Straight Grand National

By Gerald Strine
LIVERPOOL, March 31 (UPI)—"Go on, Rum! Go on with it, Rum!"

That was the cry of the crowd at Aintree yesterday as Red Rum added a glorious achievement to the history of the Grand National Steeplechase, winning for the second straight year. This time under high weight of 168 pounds. The 9-year-old bay gelding scored by seven lengths over L'Escarot.

Not since 1938, when Reynolds-town repeated, had a jumper scored consecutively over four and a half miles of this harrowing course. And it was the first time in 107 years that the same jockey and horse had won twice in a row.

Brian Fletcher, 26, took his mount to the lead at Beechers Brook, the second time around.

"L'Escarot was second in the inside, holding his position well, and I thought we shouldn't wait any longer," Fletcher said. "We brushed going through the front of Beechers, after which I had only two worries. Red Rum can go, lay on the lead, so I didn't like L'Escarot sitting in behind me. I thought he might have the speed to beat us."

"But I knew at the second from last fence, we had it won. That's when the thrill began to overwhelm me. Red Rum had only one bad jump as the last ditch five fences out. He really rooted it and I thought he might have hurt a leg but I never thought he was going down."

Two late goals by striker Malcolm MacDonald took Newcastle through to its 11th final and a chance on May 4 to equal Aston Villa's record of seven cup wins.

It also put the northeastern club back among the country's soccer elite after 19 years in the wilderness.

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By Gerald Strine
LIVERPOOL, March 31 (UPI)—"Go on, Rum! Go on with it, Rum!"

That was the cry of the crowd at Aintree yesterday as Red Rum added a glorious achievement to the history of the Grand National Steeplechase, winning for the second straight year. This time under high weight of 168 pounds. The 9-year-old bay gelding scored by seven lengths over L'Escarot.

Not since 1938, when Reynolds-town repeated, had a jumper scored consecutively over four and a half miles of this harrowing course. And it was the first time in 107 years that the same jockey and horse had won twice in a row.

Brian Fletcher, 26, took his mount to the lead at Beechers Brook, the second time around.

"L'Escarot was second in the inside, holding his position well, and I thought we shouldn't wait any longer," Fletcher said. "We brushed going through the front of Beechers, after which I had only two worries. Red Rum can go, lay on the lead, so I didn't like L'Escarot sitting in behind me. I thought he might have the speed to beat us."

"But I knew at the second from last fence, we had it won. That's when the thrill began to overwhelm me. Red Rum had only one bad jump as the last ditch five fences out. He really rooted it and I thought he might have hurt a leg but I never thought he was going down."

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Argentine's 1st Victory

Reutemann's Triumph Is Dedicated to Revson

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 31 (UPI)—Carlos Reutemann of Argentina led for the last 88 laps to win the South African Grand Prix auto race yesterday. He dedicated his victory to the late Peter Revson.

It was the first grand prix triumph for the 31-year-old Argentine and the first for a Brazilian car since 1970, when Jack Brabham, now retired, won here.

In practice for the race last week, American Revson, No. 1 driver of the Shadow team, was killed in a crash.

"I dedicate this race to Peter Revson—to his family and to his memory," said Reutemann after finishing the race.

Reutemann, Argentina's most promising grand prix driver since the retirement of the five-time world champion, Juan Fangio, took the lead on the 10th

lap of the 78-lap tour of the twisting 2.5-mile Kyalami course. Austria's Niki Lauda, who later dropped out of the race with engine trouble, had been in front. Reutemann coasted home more than 50 seconds ahead of Jean-Pierre Beltoise of France in a BRM. The Argentine averaged 116.70 miles an hour.

Third was Mike Hailwood of Britain in a McLaren and fourth another Frenchman, Patrick Depailler in a Tyrrell.

The victory in this third of 15 races counting toward the world driving championship gave Reutemann 9 points and a share of second place in the standings behind Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, whose Ferrari dropped out midway through the race. Regazzoni has 10 points. Denis Hulme and Emerson Fittipaldi, who won the first two grand prix, have 9 points each, as does Hailwood.

Reutemann's victory made up for his disappointment in the Argentine Grand Prix, where he led before his home crowd until he ran out of gasoline just two laps from the finish.

The John Player Special Lotus was the first car in trouble. Belgium's Jacky Ickx and Sweden's Ronnie Peterson were in the pits after only a couple of laps with suspension trouble and other difficulties. The McLaren, which won the first two races, was never dangerous here. Fittipaldi finished seventh and Hulme ninth.

After Lauda's Ferrari sputtered to a halt, Beltoise moved his brand-new BRM into second, where he stayed. He had batted from 21st place on the starting grid.

Hans Joachim Stuck of West Germany, the youngest grand prix campaigner at 22, turned in a steady performance to take fifth place in a March. Arturo Merzario of Italy, in an Iso, was sixth. There were no serious mishaps in the race.

James Hunt of Britain, in a Hesketh, was going well in the opening stages of the race, but a broken drive shaft going by Barbrock Bend, site of Revson's accident, ended his challenge after 14 laps.

Just under 100,000 people turned out to watch the race, the 20th South African Grand Prix and the eighth at Kyalami.

Fuel restrictions almost led to the event being scrapped this year but the organizers decided they could not afford to stage the race without revenue from smaller meetings which had been canceled due to the energy crisis.

In other events yesterday, USC's Jack Tingler took the 1,600-



Carlos Reutemann
...Victor's salute.

Skiing Series Doesn't Have A Surprise

From Wire Dispatches

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif., March 31—As expected, Annemarie Moser-Pröell and Gustavo Thoeni won the individual titles, and Austria the team championship of the Nation's World Series of Skiing.

Pröell won her fourth event in this North American series which ends here today when she captured the slalom Friday. The victory gave her 103 points and the Austrian team 356. Second in the women's point total is her teammate Monika Kaserer, with 56.

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A's Pat Dobson, Indians' Kekich Cut From Teams

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 31—Chuck Dobson, once one of Oakland's aces, and Mike Kekich, once one of the baseball talent pruned from major league rosters.

Dobson was 15-5 for the A's in 1971, then had to have bone chips cut out of his elbow and has never been the same. He was 9-13 in the minors and 9-1 for the world champions last year. Kekich, dealt to Cleveland from the New York Yankees after he and Fritz Peterson attained notoriety in a family "swapping" deal, fared poorly with the Indians and showed little this training season.

The Indians purchased for

